in the Chicago district is said to have been

SOVEREIGN'S LURID MANIFESTO. The manifesto of General Master Workman Sovereign to the Knights of Labor was issued

to-night. It is in part as follows:

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations at the risk of the life of the Government. I take the liberty to appeal to you, and through you, to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season, and, under the banner of peace, and with a patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, use the power of your aggregated numbers through peaceable assemblages, to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of an amicable settlement of the issues growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman Palace Car employes, and you are further requested not to return to your usual avocations until a settlement of the pending troubles is made known to you through some authentic source. In the present strained relations between corporations and their employes is involved a principle near and dear to all true American citizens—the right of labor to present its grievances to the owners and representatives of corporations' capital.

But the Pullman Company goes further in its autocratic policy than a refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the Board of Aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and behind this autocratic policy stands the General Managers' Association of the railway corporations, backed by the United States Army, as the aiders and abettors of this social crime.

Suppose the Pullman Company had invited organized labor to-night. It is in part as follows:

this social crime.
Suppose the Pullman Company had invited organized labor to arbitrate, and organized labor bad declined the invitation, and refused to discuss the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of the country, and no more could be formed during the next fifty

no more could be formed during the next hity years.

In the present crisis the corporations, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are prior to and above their creator. Like the brigands of old, they rob the laboring masses, and employ the sword and bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the remainder of mankind.

Mr. Pullman erles poverty to his starving employes, and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman Island, in the St. Lawrence River, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like Nero he laughs in luxury, while the devoted martyrs burn. If the present strike is lost to labor, it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibilities of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thraidom of greed.

President Gompers has called a meeting of the

President Gompers has called a meeting of th Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor for Thursday at a hotel here, when decisive action by the officers of all the allied National trades and labor organizations will be taken. President McBride, of the coal miners has been asked to return to Chicago to meet Mr Compers.

In this crisis, and just as the public is alarmed at the possible conflict, comes the announcement that 100 pounds of dynamits have been stolen from one of the great magazines of the drainage canal. In the dead of night the heavy bars and iron doors of the magazine were forced and enough dynamite was stolen to blow up the entire business portion of Chicago; yet 300 specially detailed detectives have been unable to find a trace of the robbers or the missing ex plosive. The secret of the theft has been well kept while the search was proceeding, but a high official of the drainage canal to-day admitted all the facts, adding that the quantity stolen was sufficient to destroy property worth \$50,000-000 and terrorize the whole city.

At General Miles's office to-night the condition from the army point of view was characterized as one of absolute security. In the opinion of the General and his staff, the force of regulars on the scene is sufficient to cope with trouble of any dimensions, without taking into account the operation of the 5,000 members of the militia and the small army of United States deputy marshals and other police officers. All the troops are mobilized on the Lake Front within a stone's throw of Army Headquarters and can be brought into action within fifteen minutes. The militie guards at the Postoffice and Sub-Treasury, as vell as at the Custom House, were materially strengthened to-day, not as a matter of necessity, but simply as a wise precaution. A special or 250 United States deputy marshals were also sworn in to-night to guard the northern, eastern and southern approaches to the Postoffice Building, in which the vaults of the Sub-Treasury are located. The military are encamped on the grass-plot on the west side of the structure.

THE PULLMAN BUILDING GUARDED.

The Pullman Building, at Michigan-ave, and st., the headquarters of the Pullman Palace Car Company, as well as the headquarters of General Miles and the Department of the Missouri, United States Army, is under a strong guard of armed men, said to be Pinkerton demost splendid in the city, has been under guard ever since the beginning of the Pullman strike but this morning the force of detectives was insix of them at every entrance to the building. guarding the stairways and elevators. In addition to this, they are distributed on all the floors and in every office of the Pullman Company.

About the offices of Second Vice-President Wickes are at least a half dozen of the detectives, and Mr. Wickes never leaves the office without one or two of them in company with or closely fol-

lowing him. is more grave than it has been at any previous time within the last two weeks is the opinion entertained to-night among all classes of the community. There is a feeling of unrest and fore boding in the air. There were three times as many people in the streets to-day as were to be seen on any day for many months past. Ninetenths of them, men and women altke, displayed some emblem. Silken miniatures of the Stars and Stripes made their appearance this morning, and before noon they were adorning the coat lapels of thousands of men. In many instances these emblems of loyalty to the National Government were fastened with the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was sig nificant also that the Stars and Stripes vere holsted on scores of flagpoles, both in the business and residence districts. The people in the streets kept moving. There were no crowds except about the military camps on the Lake front, at the Government Building and in the region of the various headquarters of the labor organizations. Retail business of all kinds is exceedingly dull, and the wholesale trade is faring little if any better.

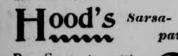
The immediate effect of a general strike would be a further paralysis of business, industry and commerce in Chicago. The ultimate result of the struggle would seem easy of prediction. Under present social conditions organized labor cannot successfully fight organized capital-if capital be willing to sustain great temporary losses to maintain its supremacy. The gravity of the situation and the uncertainty of the outcome appal the leaders whom circumstances have placed at the head of the movement. Debs. Sovereign. Howard and the rest freely express themselves as overcome by the awful import of the conditions which they have created. But they say they cannot withdraw.

MANY MEN WILL REMAIN AT WORK It is admitted that not all organzied labor will join directly in the strike. The locomotive engineers will not go out. Neither will the plumbers

The Testimonials

nor the printers. In many of the trades which will

not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are facts from truthful people, proving, as surely as anything can be proved by direct, personal, positive evidence, that



parilla

ures Be Sure to get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure nauses, sick headache, digestion, billousness. Sold by all druggists.

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

quit as organizations, a large proportion of the men will remain at work. They do not see in the Pullman strike any reason why they should lose their work and wages and involve the Nation in industrial Anarchy. In the case of other trades, the strike, under present circumstances, is a flagrant violation of their organic law. strike will not be legitimate, and any man taking the place of a striker in such conditions cannot be placed under the ban. These facts make the

leaders pause. There is a perceptible weakness all along the line, but the more aggressive leaders evidently expect to carry the day by storm. The radical element will insist on a general strike. General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, prepared this afternoon the formal order calling out all members of that organization. The order was sent by telegraph before morning to each district assembly, whence it will be promulgated to the subordinate assemblies. Mr. Sovereign declares that his mandate will be obeyed by 750,000 men. The plan of the leaders is to call out first all organized labor in Chicago, and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzed or Pullman gives in.

MORE THAN 300,000 MAY BE OUT OF WORK The immediate effect on Chicago, if all the trades obey the order to strike, will be to throw more than 300,000 persons out of employment Labor organizations do not include so many members, but in the ninety-nine trades repre sented in the Uhlich's Hall convention many thousands of unorganized work people are dependent for continued employment. Vice-President Howard, of the American Railway Union said to-day:

No, we are through with arbitration overtures for this fight. All I am sorry for now is that we belittled ourselves by going to them again yesterday, after the treatment they gave us when we made overtures to them before. We are through with Pullman for all time and a general strike will take place to-morrow, sure—that is, so far as anything can be sure. The future is only known to God Almighty.

D. M. Appell, acting medical director of the United States forces at Chicago, has sent a letter to the Mayor, asking that in case of heavy fighting the police patrol wagons may be used to assist the field hospital service in removing the dead and wounded to hospitals or places of safety. The request was granted, and the Chief of Police ordered to respond to any such calls when made.

Vice-President Howard and Directors Goodwin and Burns, who were around headquarters all day, were not alarmed over the convening of the Federal Grand Jury to-day to take up consideration of the strike cases, although it was expected that indictments on one ground or an other would be returned. Among the telegrams which came in this morning was the following from General James B. Weaver, late Populist candidate for the Presidency:

Des Moines, Iowa, July 9.

railway kings, conscious of impending de-have unloaded their controversy upon the

ED. John J. Hannahan, Vice-Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, was a prisoner in Commissioner Hoyne's office to day, having been arrested on a warrant sworn out before the Commissioner by Gregory, of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad. Hannahan with interfer The warrant charges Hannahan with interfering with interstate com-merce an I the passage of the mails. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal Frank Joy. The complaint charges that on July 7 Hannahan boarded an engine on the Western Indiana road and induced the engineer, George Brady, and the fireman, J. C. Trail, to leave the engine, thereby stopping the train. Hannahan was indignant when he was before the Commissioner and pro-tested against being compelled to give \$3,000 ball. "I don't care for myself," said he, "for I can give that amount; but don't establish such a precedent." When he was told that \$3,000 was a precedent. When he was the that the usual ball, he said no more. His bond was signed by John Berg and F. Osterle. He denies the charge against him. Hannahan is a Democratic candidate for Congress in the IId. or Stock Yards, District, and in the firemen's organization is second to Chief Sergent. District-Attorney is second to Chief Sergent. District-Attorney Milchrist says that the Government has a good

case against Hannahan. THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY AT WORK.

The Federal Grand Jury which began to-day the work of investigating the many charges of inciting to insurrection and of conspiracy that have been brought against President Debs, of the American Railway Union, and the officers, directors and organizers of that order, and all who have, by word or action, interfered with the transportation of the Government mail and interstate commerce, is an unusually intelligent body, composed of honest and toyal citizens. Before its labors are finished, with the assistance of the United States District-Attorney, Mr. Milchrist, and the special attorney, Edwin Walker, it is said that several hundred true bills will be returned against the men who have assailed the turned against the men who have assailed the authority of the Government. A mass of evidence has been placed at the disposal of the United States District-Attorney and the machinery of the Federal Court will be used to summon sufficient witnesses to lay the charge of inciting to insurrection against scores of defiant demagogic labor leaders. Section No. 5,508 of the United States Statutes is elastic enough to warrant conviction upon almost every indictment, and an exodus of convicted men to the peniteritary may be expected. tiary may be expected.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

The reports from the railroads show a gradual improvement of traffic conditions, John M. Egan, president of the General Managers' Association, said:

The backbone of the strike is not broken; it is simply shattered. The twenty-three railroads represented by this association have carried out their promises of yesterlay, and are moving passenger and freight trains on scheduled time. Of course, the extraordinary conditions of the strike situation still obtain, and each train must have the protection of the Government. If the threatened labor strike collapses, as I think it will, our affairs will soon work themselves into shape.

A MONON BRIDGE PARTIALLY BURNED. OTHERWISE THINGS WERE QUIET IN AND ABOUT HAMMOND.

Hammond, Ind., July 10.—Incendiaries set fire during the night to a treatle bridge over the Calu-met River, three miles south of here on the Monon It was partially destroyed. The bridge was 700 feet long and 20 feet above water. It was not guarded by militia or deputy marshals. The train, which was coming in two sections from Louisville and Indianapolis, due here at 7 o'clock, was stalled at the river. When the burning was reported to Adjutant-General Robbins, he sent a squad of militiamen to patrol the 1,000-foot trestle bridge on the Erie road, four miles south of here, and the

the Eric road, four miles south of here, and the one of equal size over the Calumet on the Nickel Plate.

The Monon trains were sent over the Grand Trunk tracks at Chicago. The Monon tracks between this city and Chicago cannot be used until the bridge has been repaired.

Nothing happened during the night in camp or in the city to disturb the 700 militiamen, except the firing of shots, evidently to frighten the troops. A company of infantry and a battery were called out on the alarm, but the men who did the shooting could not be found.

Captain Hartze came here early this morning from Chicago on a special train with his men of Company P. 15th Infantry of regulars, who did the shooting on Sunday. They saw that the tracks were cleared, and Captain Hartze on reporting to Adjutant-General Robbins was informed that the services of his company were not needed. The company returned to Chicago before the citizens knew of their presence.

DRESSED BEEF SHIPMENTS.

STRATEGY USED IN GETTING THE FIRST TRAIN OUT.

FIFTY CARS LEAVE THE STOCK YARDS FOR NEW-

YORK AND THIRTY-THREE FOR LIVERPOOL-

Chicago, July 10 .- A train of fifty cars loaded with dressed beef left the Stock Yards this morning about 3 o'clock, bound for New-York. It was the first trainload of meat which has left the yards ice the blockade was established. made up about equally from Nelson Morris & Co. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. Many of the cars were loaded several days ago and have been carefor with much difficulty. It was necessary to reice the whole train every thirty-six hours. packing firms had been scheming for several days to defeat the work of train-wreckers and get the train outside the yards. Yesterday it was decided to make a bold move. The train was secretly made up during the night, and delivered to the Par Handle road. It was taken out of the northwestern end of the yards. The whole train was made up by hand, men pushing the cars about as quietly as possible, and all was made ready about midnight. It was impossible for any one of a suspicious char acter to get inside the yards at the crossings, and all entrances were guarded by cavalry and infantry The men had orders to shoot to kill at any one who attempted to interfere with the train, engine or

and three companies of State troops, together with a company of Federal troops and a squad of mounted police, Swift & of thirty-three cars of dresse beef shortly before noon. The beef will be hurried through to Liverpool. A crowd of hangersgathered at Fortieth and Halsted sts. as the big passenger engine of the Michigan Central was cupled to the train, but no demonstration was at car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle. cago Hussars cleared the tracks of small crowd that lottered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth-st, to the Michigan Central main line. This afternoon Armour & Co. started a train of beef over ceeded in getting out nearly 100 carloads of beet and provisions in wagons. Men have been at work day and night hauling the beef to the downtow storehouses, whence it is snipped by boats to point

storehouses, whence it is snipped by hoats to points on the lakes. Several carloads of provisions have also been sent to Eastern cities by express.

Last night the yards and railroads were patrolled by a double force of troops, in anticipation of the trouble during the night. Captain Chapin, of the United States troops, received information yesterday that an attempt would be made last night to burn the yards at Thirty-firstet, and in consequence he detailed two companies of cavairy to parrol that district.

At Forty-minth and Wood sts, last night "freebuge" succeeded in starting a blaze in a Grand Trunk freight-ear standing on the sidewalk. The car was completely destroyed. Paresuger trains on the Grand Trunk road are running with Pulman cars attached and guarded by troops.

A slight disturbance occurred during the day on the Rock Island road, when that company paced negroes in the towers on the crossings. Several hundred angry and excited strikers and sympathizers gathered about the tower-houses and inteatened to burn the buildings if the nextees persisted in holding their positions. Troops were called and quickly dispersed the most.

Vice-President Howard says the only way in which a strike of laboring men all over the country can be avoided is for Congress to pass a law classing the Pullman Company as a public nuisance and to suspend the operation of its business pending a Congressional investigation. In this way, according to Mr. Howard, the railroad companies would be relieved of their obligations to haul Pullman cars and the necessity for the boycott would be avoided.

Vice-President Howard says the only way in which have obstracted the fracks above thou sand men, women and boys congregated along the academy of the Fourth of July, a crowd of nearly one thou sand men, women and boys congregated along the sake and watched in stence the work of the States and infantry guarded the tracks and men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the States and infantry guarded the tracks and men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the States and infantry guarded the tranks and men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the States and infantry guarded the tranks and men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the fourth of the Fourth of July, a crowd of nearly one thou sand men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the Fourth of July, a crowd of nearly one thou sand men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the Fourth of July, a crowd of nearly one thou sand men, women and boys congregated along the stacks and watched in stence the work of the Fourth of July, a crowd of nearly one that the work of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of part of the Fourth of July, a crowd of the

freight is now being accepted by many of the roads, and country produce is coming, removing all dange

The statements announcing the gradual resump- the many inquiries from the East as to whether these conditions were being brought about by the return of the strikers, by the securing of new employes or by the aid of the Government. A question on this point was submitted to the officials of the General Managers' Association by the United Press and the following official reply was returned. The gradual resumption of through passenger traffic, so far as chicago is concerned, is being effected with new employes and the protection afforded them by the troops. We have contended from the outset that we have enough men to run our trains if they were allowed to work without molestation, and that the partial tie-up has been due solely to the action of the mobs and rioters. The truth of this contention is demonstrated in the schedules showing the gradual resumption of passenger traffic. It is useless to deny, however, that without the aid of Federal and State military we could not have done as much as we have in this direction, and that with the military withdrawn the situation would be as bad as ever.

Part of the 6th Regiment of cavairy, U. S. A., arrived here from Niobrara at 7.15 o'clock this morning over the Northwestern road, and left the cars

ing over the Northwestern road, and left the cars at Western-ave, where they proceeded to a point near Brighton Park, and went into camp. Colonel Gordon is in command.

---LITTLE DANGER AT BUFFALO. NO STRIKE OF RAILROAD MEN OR TRADES

UNIONS PROBABLE KNIGHTS OF LABOR MEET. Buffalo, July 16 (Special).—A careful study of the situation here warrants the statement that there is little likelihood of a strike among either the railroad men or the trades unions, and that an order from either Debs or Soverchin would not call out enough men to constitute a successful He-up. All the local newspapers agree that a strike seems more remote now than at any previous time since the big boycott started. President Malican, of the local A. R. U., has not decided that the situation demands action, and says that nothing will be done here until the conference of labor leaders at Chicago is over. The Lehigh Valley, which felt uneasy about its men, is now satisfied that they will not go out. Unemployed railroad men are to be found here in great numbers, and the superintendents receive applications for employment every day from men who have been out of work since they struck last year or the year before.

Things are running smoothly in the yards. Only a few meetings of railroad organizations have been

held, and they have been quiet. Two branches of the Knights of Labor held meetings to-night where heid, and they have the kinds to hight where the report that Sovereign purposed calling a strike was considered.

A convention was held here to-day of thirty-two delegates representing the employes of the Erie, excepting the engineers. The purpose of it is to organize a federation of the Erie system, and it is intimated that I will be opposed to the American Railway Union. This meeting was called before the strike was started, and the trouble was discussed to-day. The delegates went to the Falls as the guests of the Erie's superintendent. They will complete the organization before adjourning.

Railroad officials are less apprehensive than for several days past and express the belief that the crisis has passed so far as Fuffalo is concerned and that there will be no trouble here.

Western mails to-day are nearly on schedule time and the postoffice officials expect no further trouble.

HE THINKS THE TROUBLE WILL BE OVER IN A FEW DATS UNLESS OTHER TRADES GO OUT. Springfield, Ill., July 10.-Governor Altgeld last night summarized the strike cituation as follows: The State has six regiments of infantry, two troops of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, with eight Gatting guas in Chicago. The forces, State and local, have the situation thoroughly in hand, and if there is no extension of the strike into other trades the trouble will all be over in a few days. Should the strike extend among other trades it will take a week or so longer. We have been

WHAT CURES PIMPLES



Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"HAS RESTORED TO HEALTH A GREAT NUMBER OF DYSPEPTICS WHO OWE TO IT A REPAST THE MORE EVERY DAY AND AN INDI-GESTION THE LESS AT EVERY REPAST."

Professor Diday.

furnishing the railroads prompt assistance in the way of protection all over the State whenever and wherever called, and during the last week we have had troops at six different points outside of Chicago. During the last four or five days there has been very little difficulty over the State, and nearly all the roads that can get men to operate their trains have to-day been running nearly all their regular trains, both passenger and freight.

THE STRIKE IN OHIO.

BROKEN AT CLEVELAND.

NATI - A TRADES-UNION MASS-MEETING-

Toledo, July 10 (Special).-The Cincinnati, Hamilon and Dayton and the Ohio Central men have

they have no grievance, and think it foolishness to remain out. The Wheeling men received an answer from Debs, telling them that he had called them later. If there is no change in the situation General Manager Blair says he will issue orders hutting down the road. The men who were driver City road last evening went back to work to

The Pennsylvania men at this point seemed on the

up in the Nickel Plate yards here this mornget the train into Chicago. If successful this will be the first mail train over the road since the tle-up Through pascengers who could not be omeany. Two freight trains from Pittsburg came

number of nineteen went on strike at 7 a.m. The freight and yard firemen of the entire nine divisions of the Big Four are expected to follow, as the action of the local men was based on a vote of the firemen of the system. The Board of Directors of the Big Four Livision of the Brotherhood methers and canvassed the vote. They have notified their and canvassed the vote They have notified Chief Sargent, and he is expected to call out all flig Four men. There are about 1,000 freight and yard firemen in the division. The men demand a restoration of the ISS scale. They are now working on a basis of 10 per cent cut from that schedule, and they also claim to be working overtime. The meeting of the trades unions last night in sympathy with the strike crowded 7,000 people into Music Haß, and left an overflow meeting of over 1,000 outside. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the strike, and censuring Fresident Cleveland. A feature of the meeting was an address by the Rev. J. W. Magruder, of Wesley Chapel, in which he favored arbitration, but condemned sympathetic striking as a remedy worse than the evil. He was applauded. F. W. Fhelan, representing Debs, the last speaker, announced that a committee would visit Mayor Calidwell to-day, and ask him to Join in a petition to Fullman to end the strike by arbitration. Phelan said one dose after another of this strike would be given until the public would be compelled to take one side or the other.

Massillon, Ohio, July 10 —A general meeting of the caranteed employes of the Wheeling and Lake

tration. Phelsis said one dose after another of this strike would be given until the public would be compelled to take one side or the other.

Massillon, Ohio, July 19—A general meeting of the organized employes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie was held last night. The object of the meeting was to enable the four brotherhoods to induce the A. R. U. mento recensider their strike resolutions. If possible, Superintendent Stout was present by invitation. None of the A. R. U. mento recensider their strike resolutions. If possible, Superintendent Stout was present by invitation. None of the A. R. U. mento recensider their strike resolutions. If possible, Superintendent Stout was present by invitation. None of the A. R. U. mento their of a serious nature, and doubted whether the Superintendent Stout was present to their strike resolutions. If possible superintendent Stout was present by invitation. None of the A. R. U. people wanted to strike, but their charter. The brotherhoods endeavored to persuade them to renounce their allegionce to Debs last night. In this they falled although the A. R. I. mento agreed to telegraph bebs, stating their unwillingness to strike and asking to have it declared off. As yet no reply has been received. If they persist in remaining out they will be regarded as discharged, and new men will be employed.

"We are simply in the transportation business," said Mr. Huntington, "and are performing our duty lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approval of the public. We lexally and with the approv

Chicago, July 10 -"It is labor lost; not 150 Mayors Company," said Mayor Hopkins this morning, when asked if Mayor Pingree of Detroit had skel him to become one of lifty Mayors to join in in appeal to Mr. Pullman to allow the differences setween him and his men to be submitted to ar bitration. "Mayor Pingres probably thought there was no need of asking me to join with him in such an appeal. My position is pretty well known. But an appeal. My position is pretty well known. Bifty Mayors will have no effect upon the Pullman Company, no, nor 150 nor 500. Every one is ignored by this company, However, it will take Pullman years to recover from this trouble. He will find he is boycotted without any unity of action or effect by the American people. The business will go to Pullman's competitors; then he will realize the mistake of his position to-day."

Pawtucket, R. I., July 10.—Mayor Tiepke has replied in the affirmative to a dispatch from Mayor

elegraphed to Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, that he Reading, Penn., July 10.-Mayor Shansnan, in re-

plying to Mayor Pingree, telegraphed: means arbitrate." Lynn., Mass., July 10 .-- Mayor Harwood replied

Gloucester, Mass., July 10.-Mayor Cook said today, with regard to Mayor Pingree's proposition, that he had not had time to look into the matter, but as things looked at present he favored the proposition.

Mayor Gilroy sent no reply to the telegram of Mayor II. S. Pingree, of Detroit, addressed also to the mayors of fifty cities, proposing that they join in a request to Mr. Pullman to submit the differ-

erces with his employes to arbitration. "I did not answer Mayor Pingree," Mayor Gilroy

say why I sent no reply."

Mayor Wanser, of Jersey City, yesterday received from Mayor H. S. Pingree, of Detroit, Mich., a telegram asking him if he would unite in a request to George M. Pullman to submit the strike to arbitrament, and replied that he would. Later Mayor Pingree sent a second message, asking Mayor Wanser to unite in a petition asking Congress to pass a law submitting all interstate labor troubles to arbitration. To this no answer has yet been returned.

UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT. DEAN'S RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN THE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Albany, July 16-Delegate Dean, of the Constitu-tional Convention, introduced the following resolution to-day, which was laid over for consideration until to-morrow:

until to-morrow:

Whereas, Anarchy has raised its hateful head in this Republic, menacing the peace and good order of the common country; and Whereas, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, maure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defeace, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America"; and Whereas, The members of this convention have taken an oath to support the Constitution, of which

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a battle of Syrup of Fig., as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fewers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c, and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co, only.

the above is the preamble, and which provides that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treatles made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and Whereas. The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and navai forces of the Nation, to "insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare," has felt that it was his duty to call upon the Army to support the orders of the courts and protect the transit of the mails and interstate commerce; and Whereas, It is not pretended that the President in

and protect the transit of the mails and interstate commerce; and

Whereas, It is not pretended that the President in
this action has violated any of the laws of the
United States; and
Whereas, The House of Representatives, which
is allowed the exclusive right of impeachment, and
which is now in session, has not felt called upon to
take any action in the previses; therefore be it
Resolved, That this convention, without passing in
any manner upon the merits of the quarrel between
the railroad companies and their employes, recognizing only that the laws of the United States are
being defield by a lawless mob, that the processes of
its courts are being held in contempt, thus laying
the foundation of Anarchy and bloodshed, approve
of the action of the President of the United States;
and be it further
Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of New-

and be it further
Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of NewYork, not alone by its elevated and patriotic public
sentiment, but by force of arms, if necessary, to
sustain the President in protecting the property of
the United States intrusted to his care, and in
enabling the courts to discharge their duties by the
people of the United States; and be it further
Resolved, That we pledge the support of the people of the State of New-York to a patriotic discharge of his duty.

A DENIAL FROM GENERAL HARRISON. HE CONTRADICTS THE STATEMENT THAT HE HAD CRITICISED PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

Indianapolis, July 19 (Special).--Ex-President Harrison, who has been quoted as saying that President Cleveland had established a new precedent in sending regular troops to Illinois without being requested to do so by the Governor, said to-night that he had used no such language. He con

tinued:

On the contrary, I do not think the President has transcended his power. I believe there is no spot in the United States where the troops may not go under orders without asking anybody's consent. The enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the President, and the Army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of those laws where they have been violently resisted and the civil authorities have been unable to deal with the situation. If the posse comitatus law limits the President's constitutional power at all, which is very doubtful, it only requires the proclamation to precede the use of the troops.

REGULARS KILL STRIKING MINERS THEY STONED A TRAIN, AND THE SOLDIERS

FIRED ON THEM, KILLING TWO MEN. Ladd, Ill., July 10 .- The first lives were lost in the Sureau County coal fields to-day as an outcom of the present trouble. The record is two men killed and five injured. They are:

Killed-Dominick Barimer, Italian, shot through the head by United States regulars, died instantly; John Saloti, Italian, shot through the breast by regulars, died four hours later. Injured-Walter Gregory, deputy, two ribs broker

rioter, hand and arm badly lacerated by bayonet while the militia was clearing the streets at Spring

DULNESS IN THE STOCK MARKET. HUNTINGTON ON THE SITUATION

Considerable surprise has existed that the law officers of Chicago had not arrested Debs sooner than they did. It has seemed to people here like temporizing with criminals to permit this man and his associates to be at large, to promulgate order after order to the end that increased obstruction to interstate commerce should be made. It quite certain, one can judge, from the opinions expressed by men familiar with the Federal statutes, that Mr. Debs would not have been so long in the enjoyment of his liberty in New-York as he has in

C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pa-

legally and with the approval of the public. We have a full complement of men to do our work. It nave a full complement of men to do our work. If a condition arises when a mob insists that our trains shall not run, no matter what may be the in-convenience entailed upon the public through their stoppage, we will simply have to stop until the Gov-criment clears the way for us to continue the per-formance of our duty.

"I do not think that because a mob obstructs the passage of trains by acts of lawlessness it is one of our functions to crash into them with a locomotive and kill and maim them. It is the duty of the Gov ernment to see to it that lawlessness shall be subernment to see to it that lawlessness shall be subdued, and we can only wait until this is accomplished. The dispute between Mr. Pullman and his employes is something we have nothing to do with if the stoppage of our trains was due to differences between the Southern Pacific Company and its men, that would be something which we should be required to adjust among ourselves. If we should encounter delay in our efforts to accomplish this task, there certainly would exist no reason why the employes of Mr. Pullman should stop work meanwhile, pending our negotiations, thus indicting great loss upon his company. I think if you reverse the proposition there is about as much sense in the one view as in the other.

"I do not apprehend that the strike will last very long in California, The people of that State are law-abilding. An old California settler said the other day, in speaking of the present condition of things: "If they had a Vigilance Committee out there now, as they used to have in the old days, this trouble would not continue very long. It was very effective, the Vigilance Committee system was, in compelling good order and obelience to the law."

Mr. Huntington said that perhaps the old California settler's view would hardly be acceptable now, because the civilization of the country had carried it beyond the period when vigilance committees were looked upon as righteous guardians of life and property. But still, he said, the same spirit had entered into the statutes; the duty of enforcing order now reposed in the civil and military power of the Government, and this duty should be performed with promptness and sternness.

UNCLE SAM TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS. fued, and we can only wait until this is accom

UNCLE SAM TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS "This is simply a question, now," continued Mr. Huntington, "of whether Uncle Sam shall get out and allow Mr. Debs to come in and rule this country, or whether the authority of the United States

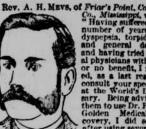
BROOKLYN KNIGHTS WILL NOT GO OUT It was said on good authority that in inticipation of the Knights of Labor being called out, a number of members of that organization visited Brooklyn vesterday and called upon the Knights on the ele-

NEWSBOYS START A BOYCOTT.

boys decided last night to join the boycott, as a result of the efforts of the A. R. U. Their boycott applies to the "Herald," "Tribune," "Inter-Ocean," "Mail," "Post" and "Journal."

ON THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT. New-Orleans, July 10 .- All but one switchman on New-Oreans, July 18.—At our one switchman on the Queen and Crescent have gone out. The strike on the I,lino's Central has not increased. A labor committee is to have an interview with the mer-cantile bodies at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The labor bodies propose to hold out the threat of a general Strike in order to secure the release of the imprisoned agitators. CURES OTHERS

DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.



WHY NOT YOU?



les the palate. Ask your store-keeper for it. Get the Genuine. Send 2 orat stamp for beautiful picture cards THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia. CASCASSION DESCRIPTION

ROAD-GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The Blissville section of the Long Island Railroad between Jacks Creek and Greenpoint-ave, was, the scene of a collision yesterday morning. Fortunately, no one was injured. The 11:15 train on the Manhattan Beach road, comprising a combine tion smoker and baggage-car, two passenger and one parlor-coach, was passing near the Greenpoint-ave, crossing when the locomotive was struck by a switch-engine going in the opposite direction. Both engines were thrown from the tracks. The Manhattan train was running slowly at the time. The collision threw the passengers from their seats, and some were hurled into the aisles. Great ex-citement prevailed for a time. Nearly all the residents of Blissville flocked to the place of the colli-The train was drawn back to Long Island City, where Dr. Valentine examined the passen-He declared that none of them needed medical attendance. They only suffered from fright, A wrecking-train cleared the track, and took the disabled engines back to the repair shop. The passengers on the Manhattan Beach train were transferred to another car, and sent to the beach as hour later.

A WOMAN, WITH A BABE IN HER LAP, UPSETS / PIANO-LAMP-HER HUSBAND, FOREMAN OF AN ENGINE COMPANY, RESPONDS TO THE ALARM AND PINDS HIS WIFE

to throw the baby from her and spared its life by so doing. Being all alone, she screamed for help the flames meanwhile having caught the carpet and portieres. Neighbors rushed in and rescued the The whole room being on fire, there was nothing to do but drag the unfor mate woman out of doors, where the flames which enwrapped her fanned by the strong breeze which was blowl the time. Before the woman could be rescued from

Cleveland, July 10 .- The Rev. J. Z. Taylor, chair circumstances be a postponement of the conven circumstances be a postponement of the conven-tion. There is no fear entertained by the local managers that the strike of railroad men will pre-vent the speedy and safe movement of passenger trains to this city. Both the railroads and the strikers have promised to do all in their power to accommodate the delegates to the convention. Washington, July 10.—The Christian Endeaver So-ciety of Washington, at a meeting last night, decided by vote to go to the convention at Cleveland.

PUTTING DOWN CHICAGO'S REBELLION.

JACKSONIAN NERVE NEEDED NOW. From The Philadelphia Press.

The President has taken the right attitude and shown a sense of his duty. We could only wish more power to his elbow. The people will support him in the most vigorous and decisive action. They are ripe for a bold and fearless course. They would applaud a display of Jacksonian nerve and power.

THE PRESIDENT'S STERN WARNING. From The Binghamton Republican. The warning is stern. It has behind it the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States. We believe that riotous persons in the city of Chicago would do well to heed.

From The Newark Advertiser.

To yield to the strikers, to temporize, to delay of trifle would be monstrous now. The men who pillags and burn, wreck and destroy, embarrass and os struct, are criminals of the most deprayed and reckless sort. If they will not listen to reason—and there is not the slightest hope that they will—the relentless arguments of the gun and the bayonst must be brought-to bear.

From The Boston Journal.

Nothing has so contributed to peace in Chicago as the discovery of the savage mob that the soldiers weren't firing blank cartridges.

From The Providence Journal.

Now the municipal police, the State militia and the United States regulars are all drawn up against the rioters and in defence of law and order; each appears at length to be determined to use all the force that may be necessary, without any more faitering, to put an end to this lamentable business, and there is no reason, therefore, why the end should not now speedily be reached. The more promptly and decisively the necessary force is used to bring about that end the more salutary will be the result. From The Providence Journal.

From The New-York World. There is force enough within easy reach of Chicago to disperse every mob, arrest every rioter and open every railroad line within twelve hours. Fall-ure to use that force where the law is openly set a naught in crime.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Wherever they attempt their criminal work they should be subjected to the stern discipline of bullets. That active and vigorous policy will soon put an end to the attack on civil government.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IT BEGINS AT TOLEDO, BUT SEEMS

FIREMEN ON THE BIG FOUR GO OUT AT CINCIN-

out, and it is claimed that all twenty road entering this city will be tied up.
Strikers on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and ome on the Ohio Central have telegraphed Presitent Debs for permission to go back to work, as meeting of the Advisory Board, and would notify

The Belt line, connecting the various roads

learing up the accumulation of cars.

A mail train with a full complement of men was

freight and yard firemen of the entire nine divisions

REPLIES TO MAYOR PINGREE OW THE CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF SOME CITIES REGARD HIS PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION.

Camden, N. J., July 10.-Mayor Westcott to-day

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, favoring arbitra-

said yesterday, "and do not feel called upon to say why I sent no reply."

and badly brutsed; Lush Kolp, deputy, shot in the thigh; S. T. Powell, deputy, shot twice in the face; unknown Italian rioter, shot by Powell; unknown

Valley.

The regulars were guarding a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, being on their way through the city from Chicago to Bureau Junction. The rioters gathered on the hill, and commenced stoning the train as soon as it arrived in the depot. They were ordered to stop, and upon refusing a volley was fired, and two of their number were shot dead. Powell was returning from Spring Valley, whither he had taken a load of deputies, when rioters opened fire upon him from ambush. Four shots were fired, two taking effect in his face. He returned four shots, and seriously injuring, if not killing, one man, an Italian. The depredations are being committed by foreigners who do not speak English. Bureau County is in a state of intense excitement to-night.

The business on the exchanges yesterday was paracterized by more than the ordinary midsummer fulness. Business lags, pending the complete resoration of law and order in the West. Traders are indisposed to enter the markets, which are

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

try, or whether the authority of the United States
Government shall be maintained. It is my judgment—and I don't think I am mistaken—that Uncle
Sam will go on doing business at the old stand.
Mr. Huntington expressed much gratification at
the action taken by President Cleveland in ordering out the Federal forces. He also commended
The Tribune and other Republican papers for the
hearty support given the President in the attitude
he has assumed in the present crisis.

vesteriny and called upon the knights on the ele-vated, trolley and surface railroads in order to ascertain positively if the men would go out. It appears that some time ago the men on these roads were asked by the companies to sign an acreement to the effect that they would not par-ticipate in any sympathetic strike for the term of one year, and consequently when the New-York representatives called upon them the men told them that they could not and would not go out.

Chicago, July 10.-One thousand Chicago news

Rev. A. H. Mays. I take great

Deliciously Exhilarating, Sparkling, Effervescent. Who as well. Purifies the blood, tick-

TWO ENGINES THROWN FROM THE TRACES A COLLISION ON THE LONG ISLAND RATE

HER DEATH FROM THE FLAMES PROBABLE

HALF DEAD. While sitting in the parior of her home, at Fifty While sitting in the parior of her home, at First fourth-st, and Fifteenth-ave. West Brooklyn, last evening, holding her infant child in her arms, Mrs. William M. Dickover accidentally upset a plane lamp which stood at her side, drenching her clothing with the oil. In an instant she was a mass of flame. She had presence of mind enough to these the laby from her and special time.

THE STRIKE WILL NOT CHANGE THE PLANT FOR THEIR CONVENTION. man of the local committee of arrangements for the International Convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor, assured a United Press representative this morning that there would under no

NO TEMPORIZING WITH RIOT. From The Newark Advertiser.

BULLETS WILL BRING PEACE.

THE END SHOULD BE SPEEDILY REACHED

FORCE IS AT HAND-USE IT.

SHOOTING WILL END THE UPRISING

Makes Delicious Lemonade.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of hot or cold water assetted to the taste, will be found refreshing and the taste of the taste.